

NOTES ON *PLEUROLITHOBIUS* OF TURKEY
(CHILOPODA: LITHOBIOMORPHA)

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Abstract.—The Turkish centipedes belonging to *Pleuroolithobius* Verhoeff, 1899 are listed and discussed: *P. jonicus* Silvestri, 1896, previously known only through doubtful data, and *P. orientis* (Chamberlin, 1952) (n. comb.), previously recorded only on the original description, are fully redescribed and new faunistic data are given.

The following new synonymies are proposed: *Turkobius* Chamberlin, 1952 = *Pleuroolithobius* Verhoeff, 1899; *Archilithobius integrrior caducus* Chamberlin, 1952 = *Pleuroolithobius orientis* (Chamberlin, 1952); *Pleuroolithobius atopior* Chamberlin, 1952 = *Pleuroolithobius orientis* (Chamberlin, 1952).

Key Words: centipedes, *Pleuroolithobius*

The object of this paper is to summarize our knowledge of the species of the genus *Pleuroolithobius* Verhoeff, 1899 presently known from Turkey (as politically constituted today). Two taxa are recognized for this area: *P. jonicus* Silvestri, 1894 and *P. orientis* (Chamberlin, 1957).

For each taxon, literature records for the study area are reported, material examined is listed geographically from N to S and from W to E, geographical distribution is discussed, description of material examined including taxonomical notes is provided.

The following abbreviations have been used: MZ = coll. M. Zapparoli; W = coll. R. V. Chamberlin, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington; vil. = vilayet (= province).

The original labels accompanying the type specimens are quoted integrally and indicated in quotation marks (" ").

Pleuroolithobius jonicus Silvestri, 1896

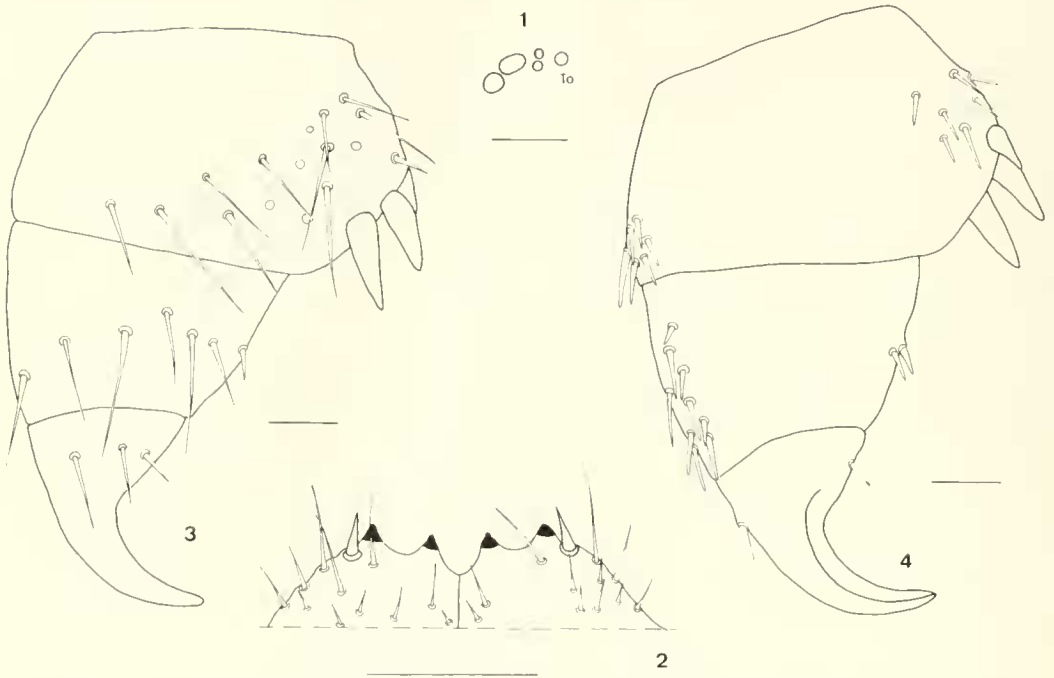
?*Pleuroolithobius jonicus*: Matic, 1980: 98.

Material examined.—1 ♀, vil. Canakkale, Truva, m 70, 23.IV.1982, A. Vigna leg. (MZ); 4 ♀♀, vil. Canakkale, dint. Ayvacik, m 350, 23.IV.1982, M. Bologna leg. (MZ); 3 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, ibidem, A. Vigna leg. (MZ); 4 ♂♂, 1 ♀, ibidem, M. Zapparoli leg. (MZ); 1 ♀, vil. Izmir, Izmir, 15.IV.1973, V. Sbordoni leg. (MZ); 1 ♂, 1 ♀, vil. Balikesir, dint. Havran, 50 km prima di Balikesir, m 450, 23.IV.1982, M. Zapparoli leg. (MZ).

Distribution.—Southern Italy (excl. Sicily), southern Yugoslavia (Montenegro), Albania, mainland Greece and Ionian Islands, southern Bulgaria and western Anatolia. Matic and Golemansky (1964) record *P. jonicus* from Crete, but this record is doubtful and needs confirmation.

Description.—Size 9.5–12.0 mm long, 1.25–1.27 mm broad at T. 10; color light brown.

Head slightly wrinkled, broader than long and broader than T. 1, posterior border straight, posterior marginal ridge with median thickening, lateral marginal interrup-



Figs. 1-4. *Pleurolithobius jonicus* Silvestri, 1896 (Ayvacic). 1, Right ocelli and organ of Tömösvary (Tö). 2, Dental margin of prosternum, ventral. 3, Right female gonopod, ventral. 4, Left female gonopod, dorsal. Scales: 1-0.2 mm; 2-4-0.1 mm.

tions present; antennae about a third of body length with 32-41 articles, the terminal one about 2-3 times as long as penultimate; ocelli 1 + 1.2 (Fig. 1), depigmented or slightly pigmented, postero-superior ocellus about the same size of principal ocellus, organ of Tömösvary of the same size or slightly larger than secondary ocelli; prosternum (Fig. 2) with 2+2 teeth, prodont setiform, lateral to prodont the shoulders are absent or barely distinct.

Tergites slightly wrinkled; T. 1 broader than T. 3, almost rectangular with posterior border straight or slightly sinuated; lateral border parallel in TT. 3, 5, 7 and 8, slightly convergent posteriorly in T. 10, posteriorly convergent in TT. 12 and 14; posterior angles rounded in TT. 3, 5, 7 and 8, angled in TT. 10, 12 and 14; posterior border straight or slightly sinuated in TT. 3, 5 and 7, sinuated in TT. 8 and 10, emarginate in T. 12,

straight or emarginate in T. 14; TT. 9 and 11 without triangular projections on the posterior angles, T. 13 generally without triangular projections, sometimes only slightly produced; intermediate tergites with rounded posterior angles and straight posterior border; T. 16 of the male with lobate projection at the posterior angles as figured in Matic and Golemansky (1964: fig. 1).

Anterior legs with tarsal articulations distinct, see Table 1 (♂♂) and Table 2 (♀♀) for spinulation; coxal pores 4,3,3,2 or 4,3,3,3 (♂♂), 5,4,4,4 or 4,4,4,4 (♀♀), circular, separated from one another by a space equal, greater or smaller than their own diameter, females with proximal pore of coxae XII generally smaller; males with femur and tibia XIII evidently thickened (see Matic and Golemansky 1964: fig. 1), XIV legs not thickened, male with distal end of tibia XV with dorsolateral swelling bearing a tuft of

Table 1. *Pleuroolithobius joncus* Silvestri, 1896. Spinulation (*), ♂♂; letters in parentheses indicate variable spines.

	Ventral					Dorsal				
	C	tr	P	F	T	C	tr	P	F	T
1	—	—	—	—	m	—	—	(p)	a	a
2	—	—	—	(m)	m	—	—	(p)	a(p)	a
3	—	—	—	(m)	m	—	—	(p)	ap	a
4	—	—	—	(a)m	m	—	—	(p)	ap	a(p)
5	—	—	—	(a)m	(a)m	—	—	(p)	ap	ap
6	—	—	—	am	am	—	—	(p)	ap	ap
7-8	—	—	(m)	am	am	—	—	(p)	ap	ap
9	—	—	m(p)	am(p)	am	—	—	(p)	ap	ap
10	—	—	m(p)	am(p)	am	—	—	(m)p	ap	ap
11	—	—	m(p)	am(p)	am	—	—	(m)p	(a)p	(a)p
12	—	—	mp	am(p)	am	—	—	mp	p	p
13	—	(m)	mp	m	m	—	—	(m)p	p	—
14	—	m	mp	m	m	—	—	mp	p	—
15	—	m	m(p)	m	—	—	—	mp	p	—

* C = coxa, tr = trochanter, P = prefemur, F = femur, T = tibia; a = anterior spur, m = medial, p = posterior.

some setae (see Matie and Golemansky 1964: fig. 1), male with DpP XV spine inserted on the latero-internal side of the article, females with DpP XV spine normally positioned; females with XIII–XV legs without special modifications; apical claw of XV legs with accessory claw one-half or two-thirds of the principal claw length; glandular pores on XII–XV legs.

Male first genital sternite with 8–10 setae, second genital sternite without setae, gonopods without apical setae.

Female gonopods (Figs. 3 and 4) with 3 + 3 long conical spurs, progressively longer and larger from the internal one to the external, internal spur generally lying behind the intermediate spur, apical claw narrow and without lateral denticles; basal article with a group of 6 relatively strong dorsolateral setae and a group of 6–7 dorsomedial setae, as strong as the dorsolateral setae, positioned near the insertion of the spurs, second article with 7–9 dorsolateral setae arranged in two rows and two dorsomedial

Table 2. *Pleuroolithobius joncus* Silvestri, 1896. Spinulation, ♀♀; letters in parentheses indicate variable spines. See Table 1 for codes explanation.

	Ventral					Dorsal				
	C	tr	P	F	T	C	tr	P	F	T
1	—	—	—	(a)	(a)(m)	—	—	(p)	a(p)	a
2	—	—	—	(a)(m)	(a)m	—	—	(p)	ap	a
3	—	—	—	am	(a)m	—	—	(p)	ap	a
4-7	—	—	—	am	am	—	—	(p)	ap	ap
8	—	—	mp	amp	am	—	—	(p)	ap	ap
9	—	—	mp	amp	am	—	—	(m)p	ap	ap
10	—	—	mp	amp	am	—	—	mp	(a)p	ap
11	—	—	mp	amp	am	—	—	mp	p	ap
12	—	—	mp	amp	am	—	—	mp	p	(a)p
13	—	(m)	mp	amp	am	—	—	mp	p	p
14	—	m	mp	amp	am	—	—	mp	p	p
15	—	m	m(p)	(a)m	—	—	—	mp	p	(p)

setae, apical claw with two dorsolateral setae and one dorsomedial seta.

Remarks.—The only known record for Turkey for this species is from Uskudar (vil. Istanbul) (Matic 1980). However, the author doesn't mention the sex or the number of specimens recorded; this record is dubious since it is possible that it might be referred to the next species, *P. orientis*, with females apparently indistinguishable from those of *P. jonicus* and type-locality (Polonezköy) very close to the locality of the Matic (1980) record.

The presence of *P. jonicus* in Turkey is however confirmed by the material recorded here.

The ecology of *P. jonicus* is little known. Minelli and Iovane (1987) stated for the Italian populations the general preference of this species for open habitats, from sea level up to 250 m; Matic and Golemansky (1965) define this species as a "eurybionte"; moreover Matic and Golemansky's (1964, 1965) Bulgarian records have been collected between 340–500 m. The Turkish specimens here recorded were collected in calcareous soils, between 50 and 450 m, in anthropized habitat (Truva), arid open land with *Quercus* gr. *coccifera* Linnè and *Juniperus* sp. (Ayvacik) and in pine-wood (Havran).

***Pleuroolithobius orientis* (Chamberlin, 1952)**
NEW COMBINATION

Turkobius orientis Chamberlin, 1952: 225.

Archilithobius integrrior caducus Chamberlin, 1952: 236 syn. nov.

Pleuroolithobius atopior Chamberlin, 1952: 254 syn. nov.

Material examined.—2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, vil. Istanbul, Belgrat Ormani, m 100, Büyükdere, 17.V.1987, A. Vigna leg.; 2 ♂♂, 9 ♀♀, vil. Istanbul, ibidem, M. Zapparoli leg. (MZ): 1 ♀ (Holotypus). "*L. orientis*, ♀, type, Polonezkö, 15.V.48," "43–642" (W); 1 ♂ (here formally designated as Lectotypus of *Pleuroolithobius atopior* Chamberlin, 1952), 1 ♂ (here formally designated Paralectotypus of

Pleuroolithobius atopior Chamberlin, 1952), "*Pleuroolithobius atopior* Ch., Types, Polonezköy, 15.V.48," "51–794" (W).

Distribution.—Species formerly known only for its type locality, Polonezköy, and Yalova, both on the Asiatic side of the vil. Istanbul. *P. orientis* is here recorded for the first time on the European side of Turkey. This species is also known for the islands of Kos and Leros (southern Sporades Archipelago) (M. Zapparoli, unpublished data).

Description of the holotypus.—Female. Size 19 mm long, 2.7 mm broad at T. 10; color chestnut.

Head smooth, 3.3 mm broad, 3.0 mm long, posterior border almost straight, posterior marginal ridge with median thickening; antennae 5.5 mm long, with 39 articles (right), left antenna mutilated, the first 3–4 proximal articles large, the next ones are longer than broader, last article about three times as long as penultimate; ocelli 1+1,2 depigmented, principal ocellus not contiguous with the secondary ocelli, postero-superior ocellus larger than principal ocellus; organ of Tömösvary of the same size as the postero-superior ocellus; the forcipules are absent probably because dissected by Chamberlin, since they are drawn in the original work (Chamberlin 1952: fig. 31).

Tergites wrinkled; T. 1 subrectangular, narrower than T. 3, posterior border slightly sinuate; lateral borders parallel in TT. 3, 5, 7 and 8, slightly posteriorly convergent in T. 10, posteriorly convergent in TT. 12 and 14; posterior border slightly sinuate in TT. 3, 5 and 8, straight in T. 7, slightly emarginated in TT. 10 and 12, emarginated in T. 14; posterior angles rounded in TT. 3, 5 and 8, squared in TT. 7, 10, 12 and 14; TT. 9 and 11 without triangular projection on the posterior angles, T. 13 with slight projection; intermediate tergite with posterior borders almost straight.

Anterior legs with tarsal articulations distinct, see Table 3 for spinulation; coxal pores 5,4,4,4, circular and separated one from

Table 3. *Pleuroolithobius orientis* (Chamberlin, 1952). Holotypus: spinulation. See Table 1 for codes explanation.

	Ventral					Dorsal				
	C	tr	P	F	T	C	tr	P	F	T
1	—	—	—	—	a	—	—	p	a	a
2	—	—	—	—	am	—	—	p	ap	a
3-5	—	—	—	am	am	—	—	p	ap	a
6-7	—	—	—	am	am	—	—	p	ap	ap
8-9	—	—	m	am	am	—	—	p	ap	ap
10	—	—	mp	am	am	—	—	mp	p	ap
11	—	—	mp	amp	am	—	—	mp	p	ap
12-13	—	m	mp	amp	am	—	—	mp	p	p
14	—	m	amp	amp	am	—	—	mp	p	p
15	—	m	amp	am	—	—	—	mp	p	—

another by a space little larger than their own diameter, the proximal porus relatively smaller than the other; XV legs 4 mm long, apical claw with accessory claw about one-half as long as the principal claw; glandular pores on XII–XV legs, those of femur and tibia XIII sparse and evident.

Gonopods with 3+3 long spurs, the inner one relatively shorter than the others, apical claw narrow and without lateral denticles.

A redescription of the male, based on the Lectotypus of *P. atopior*, follows.

Size 12.50 mm long, 1.75 mm broad at T. 10; color chestnut.

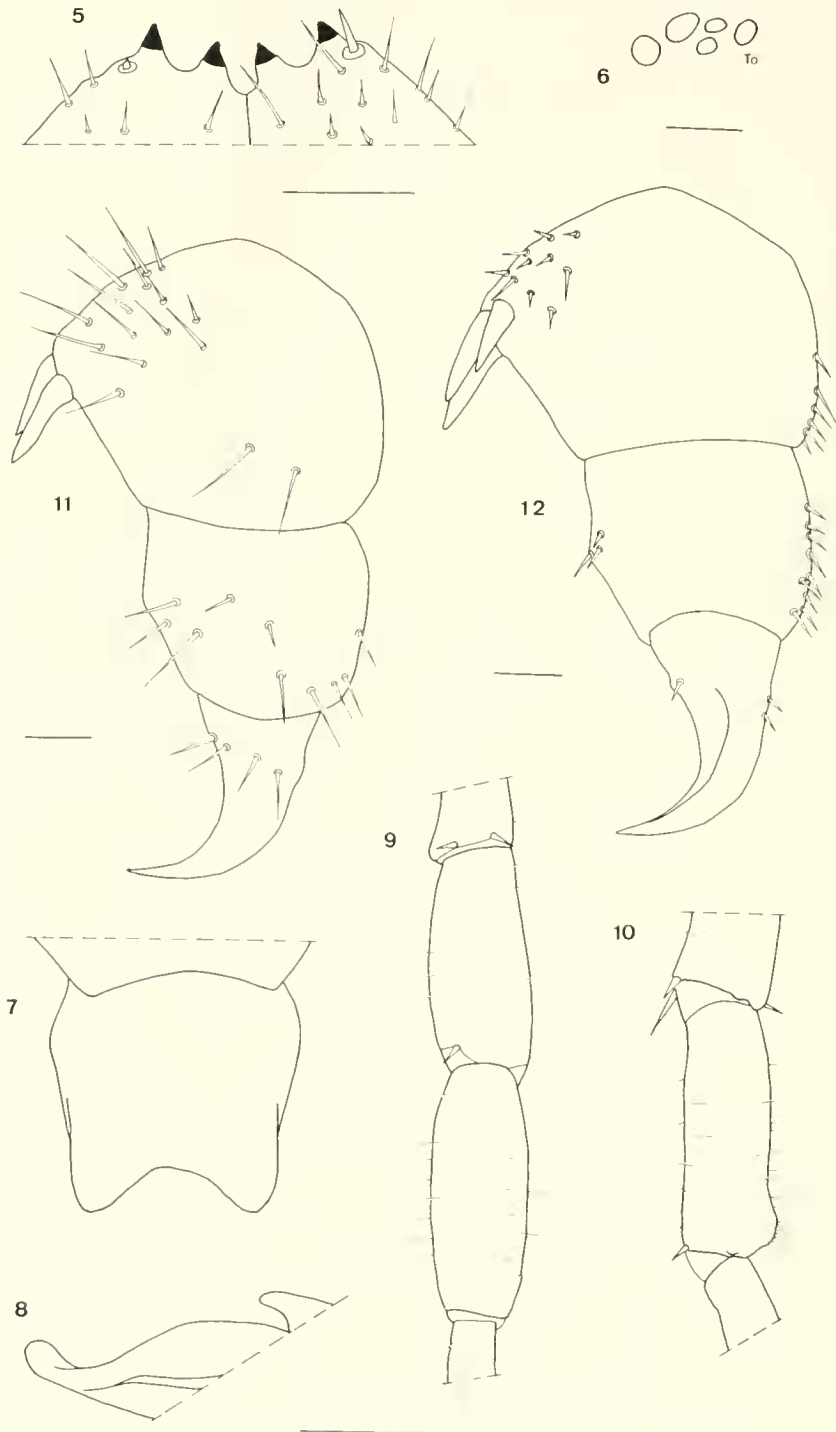
Head as broad as long, posterior border almost straight, posterior marginal ridge with median thickening; antennae 5.0 mm long, with 39 articles (left), right antenna mutilated at the level of article 22, the proximal 3–4 articles larger, the following ones are as broad as long, last article about three times as long as the penultimate; ocelli 1+1.2, depigmented, the two posterior ocelli about twice larger than the two anterior ones; organ of Tömösvary smaller than one anterior ocellus; the forcipules are absent, probably because they were dissected by Chamberlin, since they are figured in the original work (Chamberlin 1952: fig. 44).

Tergites wrinkled; T. 1 subrectangular, smaller than T. 3, posterior border slightly sinuate; lateral borders parallel in TT. 3, 5, 7 and 8, slightly posteriorly convergent in

T. 10, posteriorly convergent in TT. 12 and 14; posterior border slightly sinuate in T. 3, sinuate in T. 5, straight in T. 5, slightly emarginate in TT. 8, 10 and 12, emarginate in T. 14; posterior angles rounded in TT. 3, 5, 7 and 8, squared in TT. 10, 12 and 14; TT. 9 and 11 without triangular projections on the posterior angles, T. 13 with feebly projection; intermediate tergites with posterior border almost straight; last tergite with lateral border posteriorly convergent, posterior border deeply concave, posterior angles rounded, posteriorly projected and rising slightly.

Anterior legs with tarsal articulation; coxal pores 4.4,3.2, circular and separated one from another by a space little larger than their own diameter, proximal pore of XII and XIII coxae smaller than the other and near the next pore; femur and tibia of XIII legs thickened (cf. Fig. 9), femur little thicker than tibia and with a dorsal median sulcus not reaching the ends of the article; XIV legs little thickened but without special structures; XV legs 3.5 mm long, tibia with a dorsolateral lobe bearing some setae at the distal end of the article, DpP spine inserted on the internal lateral side of the article, apical claw with accessory apical claw about one-half as long as the principal claw; glandular pores XII–XV legs, those of femur and tibia XIII very evident and rather sparse.

First genital sternite with 17–18 setae rel-



Figs. 5-12. *Pleurolithobius orientis* (Chamberlin, 1952) (Belgrat Ormani). 5, Dental margin of prosternum, ventral. 6, Right ocelli and organ of Tömösvary (Tö). 7, Last male tergite, dorsal. 8, Last male tergite, lateral. 9, Male XI leg femur and tibia, dorsal. 10, Male XV leg tibia, dorsal. 11, Left female gonopod, ventral. 12, Right female gonopod, dorsal. Scales: 5-0.1 mm; 6-0.2 mm; 7-10-0.5 mm; 11-12-0.1 mm.

Table 4. *Pleurolothobius orientis* (Chamberlin, 1952). Spinulation, ♂♂ (Belgrat Ormani); letters in parentheses indicate variable spines. See Table 1 for codes explanation.

	Ventral					Dorsal				
	C	tr	P	F	T	C	tr	P	F	T
1	—	—	—	—	m	—	—	p	a	a
2	—	—	—	—	m	—	—	p	a	a
3	—	—	—	a	m	—	—	p	ap	a
4-7	—	—	—	am	am	—	—	p	ap	ap
8-9	—	—	mp	am	am	—	—	(m)p	ap	ap
10	—	—	mp	am	am	—	—	mp	ap	ap
11	—	—	mp	amp	am	—	—	mp	ap	ap
12	—	m	mp	am(p)	am	—	—	mp	ap	ap
13	—	m	mp	am(p)	am	—	—	mp	p	p
14	—	m	mp	am(p)	a	—	—	mp	p	p
15	—	m	m(p)	(a)m	—	—	—	mp	p	—

atively long; second genital sternite without setae; gonopods short and with one apical seta.

The specimens from Belgrat Ormani (Büyükdere, vil. Istanbul) differ from the samples described above in the following characters.

Size 14.0–18.5 mm long, color dark chestnut. Antennae with 36–42 articles; prosteronum (Fig. 5) with evident shoulders, relatively smaller in males than in females; ocelli as in Fig. 6.

Tergites, especially the posterior ones, with numerous sparse, relatively long setae; T. 9 without triangular projection to the

posterior angles, T. 11 generally without triangular projections, very little projection when present, T. 13 with very slightly triangular projections. Male last tergite as in Figs. 7 and 8.

See Tables 4 (♂♂) and 5 (♀♀) for spinulation. Female with DpP normally positioned; legs with numerous dorsal sparse setae; coxal pores 5,4,4,4 (♀♀), 4,3,3,2 or 3,3,3,2 (♂♂). XIV and XV legs of the only male without multilation both 4.6 mm long, female with XIV legs 3.9–4.5 mm long and XV legs 4.9–5.2 mm long; femur and tibia XIII and tibia XV figured in Figs. 9 and 10.

Female gonopods (Figs. 11 and 12) with

Table 5. *Pleurolothobius orientis* (Chamberlin, 1952). Spinulation, ♀♀ (Belgrat Ormani); letters in parentheses indicate variable spines. See Table 1 for codes explanation.

	Ventral					Dorsal				
	C	tr	P	F	T	C	tr	P	F	T
1	—	—	—	(a)m	(a)m	—	—	(p)	a	a(p)
2	—	—	—	a(m)	am	—	—	(p)	(a)p	a(p)
3	—	—	—	am	am	—	—	(p)	ap	a(p)
4-5	—	—	—	am	am	—	—	(p)	ap	ap
6-7	—	—	m(p)	am(p)	am	—	—	(p)	ap	ap
8	—	—	mp	am(p)	am	—	—	(m)p	ap	ap
9	—	—	mp	amp	am	—	—	(m)p	ap	ap
10	—	—	mp	amp	am	—	—	mp	ap	ap
11	—	(m)	mp	amp	am	—	—	mp	ap	ap
12	—	m	(a)mp	amp	am	—	—	mp	p	ap
13	—	m	(a)mp	amp	am	—	—	mp	p	(a)p
14	—	m	(a)mp	amp	am	—	—	mp	p	p
15	—	m	amp	am	—	—	—	mp	p	—

3+3 long spur, exceptionally 4+3, progressively longer from the internal one to the external one, internal spur generally lying behind the other two; apical claw narrow and without lateral denticles; basal article with a row of 6–7 dorsolateral setae and a group of 10–11 setae positioned near the insertion of the spurs, second article with 9–11 dorsolateral setae arranged in two rows, and three dorsomedial setae, apical claw with 2–3 dorsolateral setae and one dorso-medial seta.

Remarks.—Chamberlin (1952) based his description of *P. orientis* on two females, one from Polonezköy (Holotypus) and one from Yalova; he designated this species as the type species of the genus *Turkobius* Chamberlin, 1952, which he described as new and assigned to the family Gosibiidae. In the genus *Turkobius*, Chamberlin (1952) includes eight species divided into two subgenera, *Turkobius* s. str. and *Alibius* Chamberlin, 1952.

Based on examination of the Holotypus, *T. orientis* must be referred to the genus *Pleuroolithobius* as defined by Verhoeff (1899), and the following new synonymy is proposed: *Turkobius* s. str. Chamberlin, 1952 = *Pleuroolithobius* Verhoeff, 1899 syn. nov.

It is not the aim of this work to discuss the identity of the other species referred by Chamberlin (1952) to *Turkobius*; however it is suitable to point out that these taxa belong to Lithobiidae and are certainly unrelated to *Pleuroolithobius*. In fact some taxa belong to *Lithobius* s. str. (those described under *Turkobius* s. str., with the exception of *T. orientis*), and others are referable to a taxon of subgeneric rank of the genus *Lithobius* Leach, 1814 (those described under *Alibius*). The identity of *Turkobius* and the species which Chamberlin (1952) included in this taxon will be discussed in a paper now in preparation.

Chamberlin (1952) has described, on the basis of a female from Polonezköy, *Lithobius integrior caducus*. This taxon was origi-

nally referred to the genus *Archilithobius* Stuxberg, 1875 (now considered identical with *Lithobius*) and was considered at specific rank in the key that the author (Chamberlin 1952) gave for the Turkish species.

The identity of *L. integrior caducus* cannot be discussed on the basis of the type specimens since the material has been lost (J. Coddington in litt. 1987). The following considerations are therefore based only on the very incomplete original description.

The few characters given by Chamberlin (1952) for *L. integrior caducus* (especially the shape of the prosternum and the shape of the apical claw of female gonopods) fall well within the variability of *P. orientis* described above, and the two forms are difficult to distinguish one from another. Moreover, noting not only the precise coincidence of the type-localities of the two taxa, but also the identity of the collecting date of the samples, it is quite justifiable to suppose that the female described as *L. integrior caducus* and the Holotypus of *P. orientis* might both likely refer to the same population.

Therefore, the following new synonymy is proposed: *Archilithobius integrior caducus* Chamberlin, 1952 = *Pleuroolithobius orientis* (Chamberlin, 1952) syn. nov.

Another species described by Chamberlin (1952) on material (two males) collected in the same type-locality and on the same day as *P. orientis* and *L. integrior caducus* is *P. atopior*. Holotypus and Paratypus of this species are not indicated in the original work; however two specimens, here examined, labelled "*Pleuroolithobius atopior* Ch., Types, Polonezköy, 15.V.48," preserved in Chamberlin's collection in the National Museum of Natural History of Washington and agreeing with Chamberlin's description of *P. atopior*, represent undoubtedly the syntypical series of this taxon. Therefore these specimens are here formally designated respectively as Lectotypus and Paralectotypus of *P. atopior*.

Based on the study of the type speci-

mens of *P. atopior* it was possible to verify the identity of the characters of this taxon with those here described for the male of *P. orientis*. Consequently, the following new synonymy is proposed: *Pleuroolithobius atopior* Chamberlin, 1952 = *Pleuroolithobius orientis* (Chamberlin, 1952) syn. nov.

As Chamberlin (1952) already stated in his brief discussion on the morphological affinities of *P. atopior*, *P. orientis* is close to *P. jonicus* and is distinguishable from this species by the shape of the last tergite of the male, without lobed projection on the posterior angles. However, this character cannot be used for identification of the females of the two species that, as already stated, are apparently indistinguishable one from another.

On the basis of the material examined it is, however, possible to show some characters useful to distinguish easily, at least for the Anatolian populations, the females of *P. jonicus* from those of *P. orientis*. These characters are: body generally smaller (length 9.5–12.0 mm), prosternal shoulder feeble or absent (Fig. 2), T. 1 subrectangular and terminal tergites without sparse setae in *P. jonicus*; body generally larger (length 14.0–18.5 mm), prosternal shoulder present (Fig. 5), T. 1 trapezoidal and terminal tergites with sparse setae in *P. orientis*.

The ecology of *P. orientis* is practically unknown. This species has been collected at very low altitudes (100–200 m); the samples from Belgrat Ormani were collected in litter of mixed woodland composed essentially of *Acer* spp., *Quercus* spp., *Fagus orientalis* Lipsky and *Castanea sativa* Miller, with an undergrowth characterized by *Smilax* sp., *Crataegus* sp. and *Erica* sp.

Another species recorded for the Turkish fauna and originally described under *Pleuroolithobius* is *Lithobius argaensis* Attems, 1905, known for Erejias Dağı (vil. Kayseri) (type-locality) and in some localities of Iran (Attems 1905, 1951, Brölemann 1921). Therefore, the original generic classification of this species is wrong and has not been

followed by the following authors. In fact, Brölemann (1921) and Attems (1951) correctly considered this species under *Monotarsobius* Verhoeff, 1905.

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